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the work under consideration has only begun, and that additions which will supply the defects of the present scheme can readily be made. Certain it is that the technical work has been done with great thoroughness and skill. It is too early to attempt to evaluate the direct practical worth of these tests. Mrs. Woolley does, however, give a summary of the correlation of the various mental and physical tests with school year, sex, type of school, and age. In general the correlation of the physical tests is less than that of the mental tests. The memory tests show the highest degree of correlation with school grade. Association by opposites comes next, with the sentence test, substitution test, cancellation test, and puzzle-box test, in order. The only marked difference between the sexes appears in the puzzle-box tests. In this the boys are undoubtedly superior to the girls. The author is inclined to believe that the test is an unfair one for the girls, on the ground that boys are encouraged to acquaint themselves with tools and machinery from an early age. In all of the tests except memory the public-school children stood higher than those of corresponding age from the parochial schools.

H. C. STEVENS

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Practical Conduct of Play. By HENRY S. CURTIS. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 12mo, illustrated, pp. xx+330. \$1.50.

To get a general knowledge of the play and playground movement up to the year 1913, and such information as would be helpful to understand the subject, as well as to start a playground movement in a community, the reading of Mr. Curtis' book would be useful. It offers much to the beginner, but very little to the superintendent. It is only fair to say that such great advances have been made in the social movement for recreation since 1913 that this book gives one only a partial and unfair view of the present recreation movement, of which play and playgrounds represent only a part. The book deals primarily with play, and not with the larger inclusive field of social or community recreation. The emphasis of the book is laid on the construction, equipment, and administration of playgrounds, and is intended by the author as a textbook for those who want to be playground workers, and for others who have to do with the organization of play. Play directors, however, need personality and training, and we are sorry that not as much space and thought are given to these subjects as are given to mechanical equipment. One gets a general insight into subjects of swimming-pools, playground

programs, team games, and festivals. The field houses or "small parks" of Chicago, the world's greatest contribution to the recreation movement, however, are only very briefly described, and the author does not seem to know that these parks have developed into recreation and community centers with comprehensive recreation programs and activities. A short bibliography of books on play and related subjects is included. It is to be regretted that one does not close this book inspired by the great value and social benefits of play, but with the remembrance of a last word on trivial matters of discipline on the playground.

SIDNEY A. TELLER

STANFORD PARK
CHICAGO, ILL.

City Planning with Special Reference to the Planning of Streets and Lots. By CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON. New York: Putnam, 1916. Pp. xiv+344. \$2.50.

This is a reissue, revised, with much additional material, of the work originally published under the title of *The Width and Arrangement of Streets*. Its purpose is to help in a practical way regarding a phase of town planning "which concerns not merely every owner of real estate but every citizen" (p. 8). Three main topics are treated: (1) Standardization of Street Platting; (2) Functional Street Platting; (3) City-Planning Legislation.

The reviewer thinks that the new title of the work is not well chosen. Many items which should be treated in a work on city planning are omitted. The title of the earlier edition, had it been retained, would have been more nearly descriptive of the matter treated.

The social point of view is kept well in mind, as the following excerpts will indicate: "Good street platting is a product of philosophy, of sociology, and of economics, as much as it is of engineering" (p. 89); "Town planning finds its only motive and justification in the betterment of social conditions—conditions of living and working—and the final test of its merits must be the degree to which it does this for the masses of city-dwellers" (p. 208).

The work of this well-known expert in city planning is sane, well balanced, practical, and yet has enough idealism in it for a book in this field.

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